Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 31, 1841. { NUMBER 26.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for September, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
31 Tuesday,	35	5 25 6				
1 Wednesday,	36	5 24 6				
2 Thursday,	37	5 23 6	Last Quarter,	8	8	57 M.
3 Friday,	38	5 22 6	New Moon	15	0	46 M.
4 Saturday,	39	5 21 6	First Quarter,	22	8	16 M.
5 Sunday,	30	5 20 6	Full Moon,	30	11	3 M.
6 Monday.	31	5 19 6				

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair *Clocks and Watches* in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

☞ His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH. [Charlotte, July 6, 1841...4w

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber would inform his customers, andiall those who wish to have their Spring WOOL Carded at his Machine, that they would do well to bring it on as soon as possible, as he intends closing the business perhaps in September, and there will, after that time, be no more carding done at his Machine this season. J. STIREWALT.

Mill Hill, Cabarrus Co., Aug. 3, 1841. 22

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.

WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, *Editors*.

Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance o his profession; to store his mind with useful knowledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

☞ The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum—Six copies for $5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

JESSE BUEL & CO.

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the Estate of *James Gattis*, deceased, late of Mecklenburg county, the subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payments must be made; and to those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.

JOHN BLOUNT, Adm.'r.

August 3, 1841. 22...3w

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times. THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

MARTIN RODDY,

CORNER OF QUEEN & STATE STS.,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestics Liquors, Choice Wines, Fresh Teas, Cordials, &c. &c. &c.

CONSISTING OF

Fine old Cognac & Champagne of the most favorite brands, } BRANDY.

Hour Glass, Grape, Pine Apple, and Swan. (Imported direct,) } GIN.

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Teneriffe, Claret, Marseilles, Sicily, and Malaga } WINES.

Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Powchong, &c. } TEAS.

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale; Scotch and Irish Whiskey; Cordials; Syrups; Coffee; Sugars, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Charleston, June 11, 1841, 6w.

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS HARDWARE

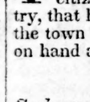
And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-F

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)



Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds for Sale at this Office.

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

PROSPECTUS OF

The Lincoln Republican.

IT was the intention of the undersigned to issue a Prospectus some time previous to the commencement of the present (the 5th) Volume of this paper; but some arrangements becoming necessary, and which could not be effected at an earlier day, this Prospectus was unavoidably delayed until the present time.

The undersigned has now the gratification of being able to assure the friends of the paper, and of the cause in which it is engaged, that the Lincoln Republican is now placed on a sure foundation; and that nothing is wanting to ensure its long continuation, but the exertions of its friends; and he would take this occasion to call upon them to bestir themselves in its behalf.

He cannot deem it necessary to say more than that the Lincoln Republican will continue to pursue the course it has heretofore marked out. Its doctrines are, and will be, the *doctrines* of the Republican School of '98 & '99; and *it* will, as heretofore, endeavor to show, that every departure from them, in the administration of the affairs of the Government, is subversive of the rights of the States and of the liberties of the people; and therefore, it is only by a strict adherence to them, that those rights and those liberties can be preserved. These are the opinions of the undersigned; and so long as the paper remains under his control, such shall be the doctrines it will endeavor to inculcate.

Though not personally interested, the undersigned cannot refrain from calling on the opponents of a National Bank, a high and ruinous Tariff, a Distribution of the proceeds of the Public lands, an assumption of the State Debts by the General Government, and of Abolitionism and all its horrors—all the friends of State Rights Republicanism, the uncompromising opponents of all the dangerous doctrines of Federalism, to rally around and sustain the Republican presses of the country. For, it is obvious, that to the supineness of the Democracy in this respect, and to the vigilance of the Federalists, may be traced the defeat of the Republican party at the late elections; and in a change of conduct, andin that only, may the Democracy hope for a change of power.

Terms.—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance; three dollars if payment be withheld three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

POSTAGE in all cases *must be paid*.

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, JR., Editor.

Lincolnton, July 14, 1841.

William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry,

74 *Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.*

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds,

Printed on good paper, and for sale at this Offic

Twenty-Seventh Congress...1st Session.

IN SENATE..Aug. 14.

The bill in the House in relation to military land warrants was, on motion of Mr. *Allen* taken up, and after an explanation of its provisions was ordered to a third reading and passed.

Mr. *Lill* submitted a resolution of inquiry, as to the discontinuance of post routes in Missouri; which was adopted.

The joint resolution for the distribution of the printed copies of the returns of the census of 1840 among the States was read a third time and passed.

The Resolution submitted by Mr. *Clay* of Alabama some days since, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information why the following resolution, passed at the last session, had not been answered, was taken up:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, *at the next session of Congress* the amount of scrip heretofore issued on the Virginia militia land warrants, giving the amount for each year, the names of the persons to whom issued, also, the names of the persons to whom such scrip was assigned, with the year of such assignment.

A debate of considerabe length then took place. The Resolution was then modified by striking out the words "without delay," and it was then passed.

The order of the day was then taken up, being the bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands.

Mr. *Smith* of Indiana moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Monday, on account of the small number of Senators present.

Mr. *Sevier* opposed the motion, and said if the friends of the bill were absent from their posts, it was no reason the public business should not be progressed in.

After considerable debate, the motion to postpone was carried.

A message was then received from the President of the United States, announcing that on the 13th inst. he had signed the bill for the repeal of the Independent Treasury.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

The *House* did not sit to-day.

IN SENATE Aug...16.

The Senate were engaged in discussing some amendments to the Land Distribution Bill, when a Message was received from the President of the United States.

The chair announced that the President had returned the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States, with his objections thereto.

The bill before the Senate was then laid aside, and the message read by the Secretary of the Senate. It will be found in another column.

The moment the reading was concluded, the excitement, which was intense, was manifested in the gallery over the chair of the President of the Senate by a few indications of applause and dissent, when

Mr. *Benton* rose and expressed in strong terms his indignation at having heard the hisses of bank ruffians in the gallery, insulting to the President of the United States, on the reading of his message; and concluded by moving that the Sergeani-at-Arms be directed to take the offenders into custody, and bring them before the bar of the Senate to answer for their conduct.

Mr. *Rives* declared he did not hear any hisses, and he understood from those around him that none were heard; he concluded, therefore, that the Senator from Missouri was mistaken.

Mr. *Benton* said, emphatically, he was not mistaken; and as the Senator had raised a doubt, he would now insist on the fact being proven. No one should doubt whether he heard that manifestation, when he asserted that he did. He had come prepared to hear the President of the United States insulted by the Bank ruffians in the gallery, and he had told his friends it would be the case; but he had also told them that on the first indication of such an insult, he would stand up in his place and have the ruffians brought to the bar of the Senate, to answer for their conduct. He would ask those around him if the hisses were not distinctly audible?

Mr. *Walker* said, he himself heard them—and he believed the same individuals were now persisting in the same course, (pointing to the gallery over the President's chair.)

Mr. *Benton* remarked that the same thing was at that moment going on in the gallery. It was by intimidation these Bank myrmidons wanted to carry their measures; and if they were not seized in the act, the next thing they would do would be to bring a hired mob into the halls of legislation, and extort their charters by force of arms. He would seize them as he would throttle the monster itself.

Mr. *Preston* concurred in the propriety of the motion, and expressed his disapprobation of any disturbance in the gallery either for or against a measure, as an insult to the Senate itself, for which it ought to have some law of punishment.

Mr. *Rives* was proceecing to make some further remarks, when

The *Chair* made an explanation, and

Mr. *Buchanan* observed that this was a solemn crisis in the affairs of the nation, and he hoped every American citizen would feel its importance. He had distinctly heard the hisses as stated by the Senator from Missouri; but he was obliged in justice to say they were but momentary. They were arrested either by the call of the Chair to order, the good sense of the people in the gallery, or the rising of the Senator to make his motion. As they were so promptly put down, he hoped the Senator from Missouri would withdraw his motion.

Mr. *Benton* refused to withdraw his motion.

The *Chair* explained that having heard some noise, without considering whether it was approbation or disapprobation, he had called the Senate to order; but could not say that he had or had not heard hisses.

Mr. *Allen* made some appropriate remarks, and concluded by stating that he understood the offender was in custody, and expressed his sorrow for having done what he was not at the time aware was an offence; as, therefore, all the ends had been accomplished which his friend had in view when he refused to withdraw his motion, he hoped he would now withdraw it.

Mr. *Walker* said, the President in perfect and glorious consistency with a long life of usefulness and honor, has placed his veto upon the charter of a National Bank, and said his heart was full of gratitude to the Giver of all good for the salvation of his country, and rescue of the Constitution, to engage in the business of inflicting punishment upon an individual, said to be respectable, and who had in part atoned for his offence by the expression of his repentance. Let him go, then, and sin no more, and let us proceed to the consideration of that Veto Message, which he, Mr. W. had confidently predicted at the very commencement of this session, and recorded that opinion at its date in the journals of the day.

Mr. *Benton* said he had been informed by one of the officers of the Senate (Mr. Beale) that one of the persons who made the disorder in the gallery has been seized by him, and was now in custody, and in the room of the Seargeant-at-Arms. This the officers had very properly don of their own motion, and without waiting for the Senate's order. They had done their duty, and his motion had thus been executed. His motion was to seize the disorderly, and bring them to the bar of the Senate. One had been seized; he was in custody in an adjoining room; and if he was still acting contemptuously to the Senate, he should move to bring him to the bar; but that was not the case. He was penitent and contrite. He had expressed his sorrow for what he had done, and said he had acted without ill design, and from no feelings of contempt to the President or Senate. Under these circumstances, all was accomplished that his motion intended. The man is in custody and repentant. This is sufficient. Let him be discharged, and there is an end to the affair. His motion now was, that the President direct him to be discharged.

Mr. B. said, the man being in custody, his motion was executed and superseded; its object was accomplished, and, he being contrite, he would move to discharge him.

The President of the Senate ordered him to be discharged.

Mr. *Clay* of Kentucky then rose and moved that the message just received from the President of the United States, returning a bill unsigned, which had originated in the Senate, should be laid on the table, with a view of taking it up for consideration to-morrow at 12 o,clock.

Mr. *King* suggested ten o'clock instead of twelve, and moved that five thousand copies of the message be printed

Mr. *Clay* of Kentucky gave his reasons for preferring twelve o'clock to-morrow. He wished to have time for consideration, and would have preferred putting it off another day; but he supposed the message would be printed in time to afford sufficient opportunity for studying it by 12 o'clock tomorrow. He could not consent to take it up sooner.

Mr. *Calhoun* concurred with the Senator from Kentucky in the propriety of selecting 12 o'clock in preference to 10 o'clock.

Mr. *Rives* suggested 11 o'clock—the regular hour for going into the orders of the day. That was the hour appointed in 1832 for taking up Gen. Jackson Veto Message.

Mr. *Clay* of Kentucky preferred 12 o'clock: whatever business of the orders of the day would be on hand could be passed over informally when the hour came.

Mr. *Clay* of Alabama reminded his colleague that 6,000 of Gen. Jackson's Veto Message had been ordered to be printed. He thought 10,000 would not be too many.

Mr. *King* had looked over the journals, and found it was 6,000 copies of Gen. Jackson's veto message had been ordered on his motion. He would now make a similar motion.

Six thousand copies of the message were then ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Rives* moved to go into Executive session, which was agreed to, by a vote of 23 to 19.

The House adjourned at 2 o'clock, and the Senate a short time after. It is understood that the Federal members went into caucus immediately.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Weller* presented the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held at Hamilton, Ohio, on the 31st July, against the incorporation of a National Bank, against the repeal of the Independent Treasury, against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, &c.; which, on motion, were laid on the table.

Mr. *Hunt* of New York presented a petition of E. Peck and others, manufacturers of iron, in and near the city of New York, saying the appointment of a committee of Congress to collect facts, &c., preparatory to a revision of the tariff laws, &c: referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Snyder of Pennsylvania offered the following:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this session of Congress shall terminate on the 23d day of August instant at 12 o'clock, m.

Objected to: lies over.

[The President of the United States informed the House that he approved the Navy Pension Bill on the 16th inst.]

The House then, on motion of Mr. *Barnard*, went into the Committee of the Whole on the bankrupt bill, (Mr. *Tillinghast* of Rhode Island in the chair.)

Mr. *Holmes* of South Carolina, who had the floor on Friday, now commenced. He said a bankrupt bill in England was salutary, because the Government was consolidated; but in this country, where there were twenty-six seperate Governments, and the probability of there being as many more, a uniform bankrupt bill was not such an easy matter to be legislated into being. He said in this bill there was not a single feature of a bankrupt law. It should be entitled a bill to extend insolvency in the United States.

Mr. *Holmes* went at length against the present bill. He said the act would vex the land worse than the Egyptian plagues.

Mr. *James* of Pennsylvania went at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. *Sergeant* of Pennsylvania went in favor of the bill. He said, if left to him, he should have made a different one; but still, as he could not expect to get his own bill, he should vote for the one before the committee.

Mr. *Sergeant* was facetious upon the paucity of numbers in the committee; and said that he supposed this sub-committee had power to act for the whole.

At that time, there were but a baker's dozen of

members present—the remainder being engaged in listening to the Veto Message in the Senate.

Mr. *Howard* of Michigan went in favor of the bill. He said Michigan looked with more solicitude for the passage of a bankrupt bill than for any other measure that could be brought before Congress.

The committee then rose, and, after some unimportant motions, the House adjourned at ten minutes past 2 o'clock, p. m.

IN SENATE...Aug. 17.

The Land Distribution Bill was again taken up, the question being on an amendment proposed yesterday by Mr. *Clay* of Alabama, which provided that there should be, at the time of such distribution, in the Treasury, a surplus equal to the amount of said nett proceeds, after meeting and satisfying all demands against the United States for current expenses and appropriations, and the necessary provisions for the payment of any portion of the public debt which may fall due.

The discussion of this amendment was continued to-day. The question whether a tariff, according to the compromise law, would raise revenue adequate to the wants of the government, gave peculiar interest to this proposition. If it would not, then the alternative arises either to violate the compromise, and lay a heavier tariff than its terms allow; or to retain the land fund as revenue, to make up the deficit. And this was the point put in issue by Mr. *C. C. Clay's* amendment. He, as a Southern man, urged with great earnestness the necessity of not making this distribution, unless it was ascertained that there would be a sum left in the Treasury equal to the amount of the nett proceeds of the public lands, to make up the deficit which the distribution would occasion.

Mr. *Clay* of Alabama was supported by Messrs. *Benton, Calhoun* and others, in able arguments.—They insisted that it was, in effect, to throw the distribution upon the custom-house, and that at the sacrifice of the arrangement which had restored good will, and settled the controversy between the Northern and Southern States. The amendment was voted down—ayes 22, nays 25.

Another amendment of considerable interest, was that offered by Mr. *Benton*, which proposed to put the Territories on a footing with the District of Columbia, in coming in for a small share of the proceeds of the public lands. It was argued with zeal and ability by Messrs. *Benton, Walker, Woodbury, Clay* of Alabama, *Tappan, McRoberts*, &c.—

The debate was continued by Messrs. *Benton* and *Woodbury*, on advocating Mr. B's proposition, but are are too lengthy for insertion in our paper.

The amendment, however, was lost, ayes 17, nays 26.

The hour of 12 having arrived, Mr. *McRoberts* yielded the floor for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of the special order—the Veto Message of the President.

Mr. *Benton* then suggested that the bill now before the Senate be passed informally, for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of the special order of the day.

The *Chair* having propounded the question, announced that it was carried in the affirmative.

The Whig Senators having voted in the negative—

Mr. *Huntington* called for a division.

Mr. *Benton* asked if the message of the President was not, by a vote of the Senate yesterday, made the special order at 12 o'clock to-day, and if it did not come up as a matter of course?

The *Chair* answered in the affirmative.

Mr. *Benton*. Then I move to proceed to the order of the day.

Mr. *Mangum* said it was necessary to dispose of the special order, the hour having arrived for taking it up. He therefore moved that the Senate should proceed to the consideration of the message of the President; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Mangum* then moved to postpone its further consideration until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. *Benton* called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. *Benton* said he conceived the Constitution was imperative on this point. He read from it the clause setting forth the proceedings which shall take place in the event of a bill being returned to the House in which it originated, without his signature. There is clearly an imperative injunction that when the bill shall have been returned with the President's objections, those objections shall be entered on the journal, and the House shall then proceed to reconsider the bill. No language can be plainer. As soon as the entry on the journal can be made, the reconsideration is to be proceeded with.

The next step then in order is the reconsideration; nothing else can be in order. It is not left to the decision of the yeas and nays, for they are given by the Constitution itself. That instrument is paramount, and it is in this particular imperative. The Senate cannot go into other business without a total disregard of the Constitution.

Mr. *Clay* of Kentucky said that personally he had no desire to postpone this question, being at any moment ready to present his views on it, but at the suggestion of those around him, who were desirous of a further postponement, he had acquiesced. As to the power to postpone, he considered there could be no doubt of it.

The question was then taken on the postponement, and carried in the affirmative—ayes 29, noes 21, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker. Williams, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—21.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Barnard* offered a resolution to bring the Bankrupt bill out of committee at 12 m. this day.

Mr. *Graham* moved to insert 2 p. m. this day.

Mr. *Kennedy* of Maryland moved to insert to-morrow at 12 m.

Upon taking the vote, amendments were rejected in order, and then the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. *Barnard*, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. *Tillinghast* of Rhode Island in the chair, and took up the Bankrupt bill.

Mr. *Barnard* now took the floor, and endeavored to answer all the objections that had been made to the bill during the debate. His first premise was extremely broad. He said no objection that had been made to the bill, had any existence in truth or in fact.

Mr. *Saltonstall* of Massachusetts said he should vote for the bill, because he believed no bill but an imperfect one, could be passed by Congress.

Mr. *Fillmore* now followed in favor of the bill.

Mr. *Sprigg* of Kentucky closed the debate in a most humorous manner.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the committee proceeded to vote upon the amendments in silence. The first amendment, made by Mr. *Gordon* of New York, proposed to strike out the enacting clause of the bill; and it was rejected through tellers—ayes 80, noes 90.

Mr *Roosevelt* moved to include money-making corporations; and upon this tellers were demanded, and there were 56 in the affirmative, 80 in the negative. So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. *Proffit* of Indiana offered an amendment that no member of the present Congress should be entitled to the benefits of this act. Tellers were demanded, and there were—ayes 69, noes 81.

Several amendments were offered and rejected. The only amendment that was adopted was one of Mr. *Barnard* of New York, to insert "February next," instead of "November next," as the time when the law shall take effect.

Various other amendments were offered and rejected.

The committee then, on motion of Mr. *Barnard*, rose, and reported the bill to the House with an amendment.

Mr. *Clifford* moved his amendment, offered in Committee of the Whole, as an amendment to the amendment; and upon this yeas and nays were called, and were—yeas 99, nays 96.

So the amendment of Mr. *Clifford* was adopted.

The amendment, as amended, was then agreed to.

Mr. *Underwood* of Kentucky moved to lay the bill and amendment upon the table.

The question was then taken upon laying the whole subject upon the table, and there were—yeas 110, nays 97.

So the bill was laid upon the table.

And then the House adjourned.

IN SENATE...Aug. 18.

After going through some unimportant business, and the hour of twelve having arrived, the *Chair* announced the special order of the day—the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States, with the message of the *President* refusing his assent thereto.

Mr. *Berrien*, from an imperious sense of duty, moved to postpone the consideration of this subject until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. *Calhoun* hoped the Senator would assign some reasons for the postponement.

Mr. *Berrien* declined assigning any reason but the one already offered, and it would remain with the Senate to take such action on it as they thought proper.

Mr. *Calhoun* considered the course pursued on this question by the Senators on the other side, as most extraordinary. It had been made the special order, by their own motion, for yesterday at twelve o'clock. It was then postponed, without assigning any reason for the motion, until the same hour to-day; and now another motion is made for a further postponement, and the Senator making it refuses to assign any reason to the Senate why it should be adopted.

Mr. *Berrien* said he had his own reasons, which he deemed sufficient, and would act on them; other gentlemen could do the same.

The question was then taken on postponing the consideration of the veto message until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock; and it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 29, noes 21.

The Land Distribution bill was then taken up, the question being on the motion of Mr. *Benton* to strike out 10 and insert 12½ per cent. to the new States; which was lost—ayes 14, noes 27.

Mr. *Fulton* moved to amend the bill by making the distribution among the States in proportion to their electoral votes, instead of their representative population.

This amendment was advocated by Messrs. *Fulton, Benton, Woodbury, Linn, King*, and *Walker*, and opposed by Messrs. *Smith* of Indiana, *White*, and *Clay* of Kentucky.

In the course of the debate, there was a pretty full development of the new organization of Whiggery, which a night of caucusing had effected.—Yesterday the Kentucky section in the House of Representatives united with the opponents of the Bankrupt bill, and voted it down. The determination was to defeat the measure unless some opposed to the land distribution should give way. When the vote in the House on the Bankrupt bill was announced, Mr. *Henderson* declared that he was ready to vote down the distribution bill.

To secure Mr. *Henderson's* vote, therefore, which was indispensable to the passage of the Distribution bill, Mr. *Clay's* automatons in the other House changed the policy in regard to the Bankrupt bill. They took it up and passed it, and it was thrust into the Senate at the very moment that Mr. *King* was detailing the circumstances of the infamous bargaining, by which Senators were surrendering the public land fund to obtain the advantages of a bankrupt law. And what a price the nation pays in its whole public domain, to purchase individual relief!! This is the patriotism of Federalism!!

Mr. *Henderson's* absence, by which he avoided a vote, which he said he would have given if present, passed the late Bank bill. His agreement to vote for the distribution of the public lands, in consideration of the passage of the Bankrupt bill, brings both these curses upon the conutry!!

Such are the means employed to force upon the people of this country Mr. *Clay's* odious system of measures, for no one of which is there a majority if the two Houses were full. The Bankrupt bill passed the House to-day by *one vote* of a majority, with two States unrepresented, and many members absent. The Distribution bill will pass by a vote of twenty-six members, including Mr. *Henderson*, who declared himself against it, unless they would give him the bankrupt bill—and this twenty-six is one less than a majority of a full Senate.

In addition to the avowal of Mr. *Henderson*, Mr. *White* of Indiana distinctly intimated that the arrangement to which we have adverted, would consummate the measures for which Mr. *Clay* called the extra session. When objecting to amendments to the Distribution bill, as having no effect but to delay it, and expressing anxiety for the question, he *said it was now certain that the bill would pass, not by itself, but in company with other measures.*"

Mr. *Benton* thanked him for this avowel; it was a confirmation of what he well knew before, that measures, at this extraordinary session, were not passed or rejected upon their merits, but made to depend one upon another, and the whole upon a third! It was all bargain and sale. All was conglomerated into one mass, and must go together or fall together. This was the decree out of doors. When the sun dips below the horizon, the fate of the measure is decided; a bundle are tied together; and while one goes ahead as a bait, another is held back as a rod.

The bankrupt bill, which had been received from the House, was then taken up on motion of Mr. *Walker*, and after a brief debate, in which Messrs. *Walker, Linn, Berrien, Buchanan, Morehead, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Allen*, and *Clay* of Kentucky participated, the amendments of the House were concurred in, and the bill was finally passed, and sent to the *President*.

The Land bill was again taken up, and after some further discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Gamble* of Georgia, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the house laid the Bankrupt Bill on the table, and moved the previous question.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

A pretty animated debate took place on the motion of Mr. *Gamble* to reconsider.

The vote was then taken by the yeas and nays, and there were 99 yeas, 112 nays.

So the bill was laid on th table.

Mr. *Stuart* of Illinois now appeared, was qualified and took his seat as a membr of the House.

Mr. *Sollers* of Maryland moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Buse adopted Mr. Clifford's amendment to the amendment to the bankrupt bill, and moved the previous question.

The call was seconded, nd the question being taken by yeas and nays, there were yeas 116, nays 92.

So the amendment to the amendment was reconsidered.

Mr. *Clifford* now modifid his amendment, viz:

"*Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to alter r repeal any State Law for the relief of insolvent debtors, or to alter or repeal any such law exempting certain goods and chattels from attachment, execution and distress."

By adding the following

"So that any insolvent dotor may, at his election, either take the benefit of he provisions of this act relating to voluntary bankuptcy, or of the State laws were he resides."

The question was then taken, and the amendment to the amendment wa rejected—yeas 90, nays 119.

The amendment of the Committee of the Whole was then agreed to; to inert February instead of November, as the time when the bill shall take effect.

The amendment was thn ordered to be engrossed without a count.

Mr. *Briggs* now moved the previous question upon the passage of the bil.

Mr. *Wise* moved a call of the House. He wished to let the country see who DODGED the bill.

The yeas and nays were demanded upon the motion; and there were—yeas 89, nays 116. So the call of the House was not ordered.

The main question was now put, "shall the bill pass," and it was decided in the affirmative, by yeas 111, nays 106.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. *Boardman* of Connecticut in the Chair, and took up the District bank bill.

A debate then arose on the subject, and after some amendments made by the Committee of the Whole, were then concurred in by the House. And, upon the passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were ordered, and were—yeas 108, nays 58.

So the bill was passed.

And then the House adjourned.

IN SENATE...Aug. 19

The Bankrupt bill was returned to the Senate with the *President's* signature.

The Land Distribution bill was then taken up, and a variety of amendments were offered, none of which, however, were adopted.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the *Chair* announced the special order of the day—the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States, with the message of the *President* refusing his assent thereto.

The debate on the Bank bill, accompanied with the *President's* veto, was protracted to a late hour. It was conducted with unusual ability by Mr. *Clay* on one side, and Mr. *Rives* on the other.

Mr. *Clay*, in his opening speech, was, for him, siugnlarly temperate in tone, and profuse in friendly protestations towards the *President*; but before he concluded the day, he gave the reins to his vehement passions, and stript off the disguise with which he had labored to cover his feelings. Although, in the first effort, he preserved some moderation of manner and expression, his whole aim was manifestly to cover the *President* with odium, and destroy him with the Federal party.

He began by reading his inaugural addess, and declared that, although at first he and others entertained distrust as to the *President's* course, that paper had dispelled all apprehensions about the fate of a Bank charter at his hands. He said that this address had satisfied the whole Whig party and press throughout the country—that he was prepared to assent to the establishment of a National Bank. He referred next to the implied pledge in accepting the nomination from the Harrisburg Convention, as Vice President, which he said every body knew he could not have obtained—no, not even the vote of a single member of that Convention, nor a single Whig electoral vote, if it had been suspected that he would not have yeilded to the party wish in favor of a Bank.

He then ran over the history of the Bank question, and insisted that all the fathers of the Government, to whose example Mr. *Tyler* had pledged himself to subscribe, had all in succession (including Mr. *Jefferson!!*) given in their adhesion to a Bank.

The whole scope of this part of his argument was to make the inpression that Mr. *Tyler* had played false with the Whig party—duping them into his selection, as one devoted to their cause, which he had now determined to betray. He referred to that part of President *Tyler's* message in which he says, if, with his convictions of the Constitution and the dutes inposed by his oath, he had given his assent to the bill, it must have subjected him to the scorn of the public, and stained his conscience with a crime, and employed it in a way to make the impression that it was an attack on the probity and purity of Mr. *Madison*, whom Mr. *Clay* represented as having acted in the way denounced by the *President*.

He next took the position that, if Mr. *Tyler* had been disposed to conply with his duty to the party to whom he owed his elevation—to the country that demanded a Bank at his hands, as essential to its prosterity—that he mitght have permitted the work to be accomplished, without doing violence to his conscience. He said he might have allowed the bill to become a law without his signature, by the lapse of ten days given in the Constitution for a veto, or he might have followed the example he gave himself, when he resigned his place in the Senate, under the instruction of the State Ligislature. He considered the State Legislative instructions as not more decisive evidence of the will of the people of Viginia, than the late vote of Congress, a demonstration of the will of the people of the Union.

He gave the history of the progress of the vetoed bill—the effor to accommodate it to the Executive scruples; and finally reviewed the veto message itself with srong and pointed animadversion.

Mr. *Rives* responded with great fervor and power. He encountered Mr. *Clay's* positions at every step, whether of fact or argument, and, in our opinion, most successfully refuted them. We would touch more fully upon the details of the discussion if time permitted. To-morrow we hope to lay the whole before the public.

The vote was taken again on the bill. It stood 25 for, and 24 against it.

At the end of the debate, Mr. *Archer* called on Mr. *Clay* to declaim some coarse and derogatory allusions which he made to a part of the Virginia delegation in the House. He called them a cabal, that opposed every measure of the *President*, whom they professed to support—said that rumor indicated that they were trying to make a third party; and, with many scurvy phrases, gave them the cognomon of Kitchen Cabinet.

Mr. *Clay* refused to disclaim.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Botts* of Virginia, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to pay the funeral expenses of the late President of the United States. Read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Some desultory conversation ensued, and, upon a motion to print the bills of expenditure, the yeas and nays were called, and were—yeas 105, nays 75.

Mr. *Davis* of Kentucky offered a resolution to limit the price of printing for the Executive Departments to the prices paid the printers to Congress.

Mr. *Pickens* asked whether the Department printing cost more or less than the Congress printing? No answer.

Mr. *Snyder* called up his resolution to adjourn on Monday.

Mr. *Stanly* said it would be time enough to do that when they had passed another Bank bill.

Mr. *Graham* of North Carolina reported a bill to place the statue of Washington at some place in the rotunda, other than the centre.

Mr. *Gilmer* thought this should come in as an amendment to the bill reported the other day to prepare a foundation for the aforesaid stature.

Mr. *Gilmer* said, like the Vicar of Wakefield's painting, the statue was too large for the room; and if there was any abstraction about it, he thought it was a North Carolina, rather than a Virginia, abstraction.

The Bankrupt bill was now presented, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, and signed by the *Speaker*.

On motion of Mr. *Fillmore*, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. *Williams* of Maryland (the first Democrat that has sat in the chair this session) presiding, and took up the Fortification bill, with the Senate's amendments.

Mr. *Proffit* alluded to the composition of the House committees. The West, consisting of fifteen States, has but one member on the committees, and he is from Ohio. He said the same necessity existed for the passage of this bill that had carried the Bankrupt bill, and hinted that King Caucus had the regulating of the great measures, not so much for the benefit of the country as for the benefit of party.

Mr. *Rhett* of South Carolina was not opposed to making necessary appropriators for the defence of the country, but hewas not satisfied of the necessity of erecting theworks specified in the amendments.

Mr. *Everett* now made a short speech. He was for steam works and not for stone works, on the lines. He thought we should have the command of the lakes in the time of an outbreak with Great Britain.

Mr. *Eastman* gave Mr. Webster his just due, and showed that, as long as he was at the head of the State Department, the American people would submit to any indignity and there was no fear of a war with Great Britain. He had voted against the bill because the money could not be expended during the present season, and because he had no desire to fill the pockets of disbursing officers for a political campaign.

The committee then adopted the amendment, and reported the bill to the House; and then the House adjourned.

IN SENATE...Aug. 20.

Mr. *Calhoun* said, he would avail himself of the opportunity to make a few remarks on the veto power. He did not regard that power with the aversion it was viewed on the opposite side of the chamber. On the contrary, according to his opinion, it was a high conservative power, intended not only to guard the rights of the Executive and that reserved by the Constitution to the States and the people against the encroachment of Congress, but also the weaker interests of the community, against the oppression and plunder of the stronger. It was, in this view, a high and salutary power, which, from its nature as a negative power, was almost incapable of abuse.

In his opinion such a Bank would be in every way as objectionable as the one which has been vetoed. He could see no substantial difference between discounting promissory notes and bills of exchange, except that in the former, the banks were restricted by the usury laws of the States where they were situated, while in the latter they were not.

As to himself, said Mr. C., he wished it to be distinctly understood, he was opposed to the creation of a bank, or corporation of any form, as the fiscal agent of the government. He believed, however modified, or wherever located, it would be alike unconstitutional and inexpedient.

Mr. *Benton* said, the veto message has come in! the Bank bill has been vetoed! Thankful, and truly grateful for one good which the message contained, he would say to the objectionable parts, *Rest in peace! The time may come when these may claim attention: For the present, we take the good, and pass by the bad.*

The veto message stops the bill! and for that, said Mr. B., I am thankful. It is a constitutional power, given to be exercised, and righteously exercised on this occasion.

The next attack on the Constitution, of which I was witness yesterday, was the suggestion that the *President* should have kept the bill in his pocket for ten days, and so let the bill take effect for default of returning it. This was a suggestion made, and was it ever made before? On the contrary, what was said of President *Jackson* for not returning the Land bill in 1833, and the bill repealing the specie circular in 1837—bills which only went to him in the last hours of the expiring session of Congress, and when there was no ten days, and hardly ten hours for him to consider? Tyrant! despot! violator of the Constitution! pocketer of bills! such were the epithets lavished upon him! and that by those who wish President *Tyler* to pocket a bill in the midst of a session, when he had not only ten days, but perhaps forty days, before the sessions expire. This is unconstitutional. It is the duty of the *President* to return the bill, with his approval or disapproval, in ten days, if not prevented by the adjournment of Congress. In the two cases of retained bills by General *Jackson*, Congress adjourned, not only before the ten days expired, but almost before they began—in the case of President *Tyler*, the ten days, and several times ten, existed. He would have violated the Constitution if he had not acted, and he is blamed for acting. He is blamed for not retaining the bill, and letting the Bank party get its charter in a case in which the Constitution denied it to them. In this they show themselves to be the deadly enemies of our form of Government, and endeavoring to upset it.

The Land Distribution bill was resumed, and a series of amendments offered.

There was one, however, offered by Mr. *King* of Alabama, which brought to a direct test the Southern Federalists, and proved conclusively that they would sacrifice the wishes and interests of their constituents to those of their party leader, Mr. *Clay*.

Mr. *King's* amendment proposed to guard the South against the infringement of the compromise act, and the imposition of a high tariff against its provisions; that distributions of the proceeds of the public lands should cease, whenever the tariff was raised above the maximum (twenty per cent.) on any article.

Mr. *Mangum* opposed this vehemently. He said if this passed, the Distribution bill would be defeated.

Mr. *King*, in a strong, clear, and succinct speech, showed that this was a surrender of the compromise to the *policy of distribution*. This last measure, every man in the country must perceive, in emptying the Treasury, and whetting an appetite among the States for the spoils of the Government Treasury, must inevitably bring on the necessity of raising the tariff beyond 20 per cent. *ad valorem*—and yet Southern Senators are found to vote for it!

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Secretary of the Senate now brought in the Fiscal Bank bill, with the President's veto, and informed the House that the Senate did not adhere, two-thirds not concurring in the same. He also informed the House that the President had signed the Bankrupt bill. Also, that the Senate had concurred with the House in its amendment to the District Bank bill.

The House, on motion of Mr. *Sergeant* of Pennsylvania, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. *Dawson* of Georgia in the chair, and took up bill No. 14 of the House, to establish a Fiscal Bank of the United States.

Mr. *Sergeant* moved to strike out the whole bill, and insert a bill for a Fiscal Corporation, to be located at Washington City, with a capital of $21,000,000.

Mr. *Wise* and Mr. *Gilmer* both desired to hear the nondescript instrument read, and when the *title was declared*, it was received with shouts of laughter.

After the amendment had been read through,

Mr. *Sergeant* went into a short explanation upon the points of variation between the amendment and the bill vetoed by the President, which may be stated as follows: Strike from that bill the word "bank," wherever it occurs, and substitute "corporation;" strike out "offices of discount or deposite" and substitute "agent," or "agency;" having no branches, but simple agencies, but with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, banks may be employed as agents; the power of discount to be taken away, and the corporation limited to dealing in bills of exchange, bills between one State and another, and between this and foreign countries; and to stike out the 16th or "compromise" section.

Mr. *Wise* said the motion was to take up bill No. 14. But bill No. 14 had been vetoed by the President, and this bill could only be passed in the constitutional way, viz: by a vote of two thirds of the House.

Mr. *Wise* said he should only ask the chairman to decide the point; he should not appeal from his decision.

The *Chair* said it was a different bill in substance.

The Committee then rose and reported that they had come to no conclusion on bill No. 14.

Mr. *Sergeant* moved to print the amendment.

A motion was made to print the original bill and the amendments in italics. Not carried.

Mr. *Wise* moved that the veto message of the President be printed for the use of members of the House; which, after some remarks by Mr. *Wise* and Mr. *Williams* of North Carolina, was ruled to be out of order.

The House then adjourned.

HENRY H. WHITE,

Who was sentenced to the penitentiary of this District for ten years, in January, 1837, on the charge of being an *accessary* (his brother was charged as the principal, and acquitted) in burning the Treasury building on the 1st day of April, 1833, has been liberated by the President of the United States, on the ground of his supposed innocence, after four and a half years' confinement. The presiding Judge, the District Attorney, the Foreman of the Grand Jury, who returned the bill against him, all the Jurors now in this city, who sat on the trial, and the citizens of this city generally, signed a petition for his release, all being of the opinion NOW, that he was innocent of the crime for which he was convicted. We never thought he was guilty; and so expressed ourselves before, during, and after his trial; and therefore not only signed the petition for his release, but wrote a letter to the President stating the reasons which induced us to believe that he was innocent of the crime for which he was convicted. He was, we undestand, convicted on the testimony of two witnesses, one of whom is now in the penitentiary of Illinois, and the other, it is believed by many, is not entitled to belief, even on his oath.

This conviction should be a warning to judges and jurors to be extremely cautious in inflicting severe punishment on any man without indubitable testimony. The incarceration of this man for four years and a half, and the liberating him one thousand miles from home, (for we understand he resides, or rather did reside, at Chicago, Illinois,) without any pecuniary means, is enough to drive him, from necessity, to the commission of crime.—We are informed that he left here on foot, for Chicago, Illinois, with only five dollars to pay his way!—*Globe.*

Indian Disturbances.—From the Fayetteville (Arkansas) Witness, we learn that a disturbance of rather a serious character has taken place between the Indians and the whites, at or near Fort Wayne. The Witness says:

"It appears that upon the 4th of July, on account of its being a national day, a number of the soldiers of the garrison were allowed the privilege of visiting the village of Maysville, a short distance from the Fort. Whilst there, having indulged right freely in their cups, as is a soldier's wont, a riot took place, in which several of the soldiers and some Indians from the Cherokee nation took part, the consequence of which was, that one of the Indians met his death, and another was badly wounded. The soldiers concerned in this affray were immediately placed in the guard-house, and efforts were made to ascertain which of them it was who committed the murder, but without success. Meanwhile, the friends of the deceased Indian became impatient at the delay, and collecting some six or seven hundred warriors, set themselves down before the Fort, threatening to burn it, and massacre the garrison, unless the perpetrators were instantly given up for punishment. This, of course, the commander of the Fort refused to do, and it was with the greatest difficulty that a number of the chief men of the nation could prevail upon the multitude to desist for a time from violence."

A Committee was appointed by the House of Representative in behalf of that body to attend to the arrangements for the funeral of Gen. Macomb; none were to compose the committee but Officers of the last war. *There was not a single* FEDERALIST *in the whole House out of 250 Members, who could serve on this Committee in consequence of this qualification, and it was composed entirely of* DEMOCRATS.—*Dover Gazette.*

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1841.

☞ *To our Subscribers.*—We are under the disagreeable necessity of postponing the publication of another number of our paper to this day two weeks. The Editor, though convalescent, is still unable to even attend at his office; while the only efficient hand in the office (the Foreman) is compelled to attend Court in an adjoining County. Nothing but imperative necessity has induced us to adopt this course of suspension for a week, and we trust our readers will so view it, and be satisfied. We will make amends in future.

MR. TYLER'S VETO.

The voice of approbation which greets Mr. TYLER from all parts of the country, must be cheering indeed. The evening after the Message was delivered, the whole body of the Democratic party in Congress, with many Whig members who voted against the Bank, called on him and presented their congratulations, and cordial approbation of his course. The Democratic press in all parts of the country, and meetings of the People, (of both parties, in some cases) are sending up to him the plaudit of "well done, good and faithful servant!" The fact is, Mr. TYLER has saved the Constitution and liberties of his country, and done himself immortal honor, if he but maintains his ground.

Of course he is abused with the most bitter curses by the Federalists. Their sneers at his Constitutional scruples are well rebuked by their brother Federalist of the *Boston Courier*. Speaking of the *Veto*, the Courier says:

"We cannot conclude these remarks, already too protracted, without animadverting on the sneering tone in which some of the Whig papers speak of the conscientous scruples of a public man, and their censure of him for the weight he attaches to them. No doubt they themselves are too little familiar with conscientious scruples to be able easily to conceive that "trifles," such mere "abstractions," should ever have any influence in controlling one's conduct; but we shall regret to see the day come when conscience is an "abstraction," but an abstraction worth more than bolts and bars, or armed police, to protect our property, our honor, our lives, and to preserve inviolate what we hold dear and sacred. Let the notion once be generally countenanced, that a public man is not to regard the sacredness of an oath, nor suffer the promptings of conscience to influence him at all in the discharge of his official duties, and it will soon matter little what form of government we live under, or what laws may be enacted. There will be nothing to give the laws a hold on the people, and nothing for government to protect that is worth protecting. These profligate Whig presses which have sneered at Mr. Tyler for his devotion to principle, for his unwillingness to depart from his own conscientous covictions of the meaning of the Constitution, and violate his oath of office at their bidding and to serve their turn, will, we trust receive the reward due for their outrage on public decency, and be held by an intelligent, and, in spite of them, *moral* community, at their just value.

FROM WASHINGTON.

By the following two paragraphs from the *Madisonian* of the 24th instant it will be seen that the Senate has passed the Distribution Bill, but with an important amendment;—and that the House has hurried through another Bank project. A private letter from Washington informs us that this important measure was rushed through the House in the short space of *six hours*, and that every speech that was made on it was by its Federal friends—no Democratic member was permited to say a word on the subject! How do the People relish such legislation. But we are also assured, that Mr. TYLER will *veto* it also, should it pass. Federalism is at its last gasp:

The bond Bill.—In the Senate, yesterday, was ... to its third reading by a vote of 28 to 22. ... amendment has been made to it, pro... that the operation of the distribution shall be ... by the duties on *any* articles of im... ... to a rate beyond 20 per cen... ad valorem."

The Fiscal Corporation.—The Bill to charter this institution introduced in the House on Friday last by Mr. Sergeant of Pa., passed that body last evening by a vote of 126 to 94.

It differs from the former bill in several particulars.

Its proposed capital is $21,000,000, instead of $50,000,000.

It is to have agencies only, instead of offices of deposit.

It is limited to dealing in foreign bills of exchange, and to bills drawn between one State or Territory and another.

MORE "WHIG ECONOMY."

Reader, do you understand what is meant by "*Whig Economy*," and "*Whig Reform*"?—Whether you do or not, just read the following list of expenses for the "Funeral of Gen. *Harrison*." It's all as true as gospel; the expenses, it will be seen, were incurred at the order of Mr. *Webster*, Secretary of State, and the Bills presented to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and will be paid out of the People's money. We give the whole, just as it stands in the printed official document, (for which we are indebted to our faithful Representative, Mr. CALDWELL:)

FUNERAL EXPENSES

Of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, *late President of the United States, August* 16, 1841. *Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 4, 1841.

The Mashall of the District of Columbia will superintend the funeral ceremonies of the late President of the United States, and will proceed to make all the necessary arrangements. Whatever expences shall be necessarily incurred will be paid.

DANIEL WEBSTER,
for himself and other Heads of Departments.

The UNITED STATES,
To JOHN WILLIAMS, Dr.

April 5, 1841.

Mahogany coffin of double thickness	$75
Lead coffin of double thickness, with glass	90
Finding gold lace and trimming mahogany coffin	85
Walnut coffin	35
Outside case for coffins, lettered	20
Shaving and dressing deceased	20
Winding sheet	10
Breat-plate, and putting on	25
Sending cases out to grave yard	3
Making car and trimming	75
To 6 grooms	24
To 6 whips for grooms	6
Making dresses for 6 grooms and trimming 6 horses	40
Preparing scarfs, bands and rosetts	15
Two persons to attend to horses	20
Livery for horses and board for driver	3
Four persons engaging and attending to carriages	20
Six persons at President's putting on scarfs, arm, and hat bands	20
Making and covering 40 batons for marshals	25
Attendance at President's and on the day of the funeral	50
To 97 hacks, at $5	485
	$1,146

The UNITED STATES, (*for hanging President's house*)
To D. CLAGETT, Dr.

April, 1841.

To 32 pieces black crape, at $6	$192 00
4 " superfine do., at $12	48 00
10 " black galoon, at 31¼ cents	3 12½
4 boxes black pins, at 25 cents	1 00
¼ lb. black thread, at $1	0 25
204 yds. blk. superfine cambric, at 25 cts.	51 00
72½ pieces twilled do., at 25 cts.	18 62½
	$314 00

(*For Funeral of General Harrison.*)

To 32 pieces black crape, at $6	$192 00
6 " tape, at 12½	75
6 " goloon, at 41¼	1 87½
6 " ribbon, at 62½	3 75
8 doz. black cotton gloves, $4 50	36 00
9 " gentlemen's silk do. at $12	108 00
84¼ yards black silk, at $1	84 25
140 " cambric, at 25 cents	35 00
17 " linen, at $1 25	21 25
55½ " cotton velvet, at 50 cents	27 75
½ doz. black kid gloves, at $12	6 00
2 " white silk do at $12	24 00
2 pieces white crape, at $6	12 00
1¼ yards black cloth, at $5	6 25
1 doz. ladies gloves	9 00
13½ yards silk velvet, at $3 50	46 37
	$614 25
	314 00
Whole amount	$928 25

The UNITED STATES, (*per Mr. Williams.*)
Bought of BRAELEY & ESTEP.

April 5, 1541.

29 yards black cotton velvet, at 50		$14 50
99 do. black silk, at 75	$74 25	
1 piece white ribbon, at $1	1 00	
3 pieces black crape, at $6 75	20 25	
2 doz. black silk gloves, at $7 50	15 00	
4 pieces black ribbon, at 50 cents	2 00	
		112 50
138¼ yards white silk, at 62½	86 41	
3 pieces silk ribbon, at 50 cents	1 50	
		87 91
62½ yards white silk, at 62½		39 06
2 pieces black crape, at $6 75		13 50
4 pieces black crape, at $6 75		$27 00
8 Do. Do. $6 75	54 00	
1 dozen gentlemen's black kid gloves	15 00	
½ Do. ladies' Do. at $9 per doz.	4 50	
2 papers pins, at 12½ cents	25	
		73 75
40 yards white satin, at 62½		25 00
		$393 22

The UNITED STATES, (*per James Williams.*)
To THOMAS T. BARNES, Dr.

April 6, 1841.

To 8 pieces black Italian crape, $6 50	$25 00
2 pieces wide do. $11	22 00
6 doz. gentlemen's black silk gloves, $9	54 00
5 pieces white lustring ribbon, 50 cts.	2 50
	$130 50

The UNITED STATES,
To OWEN, EVANS, & Co., Dr.

To materials for a funeral pall—

10 yards gold lace, at $2 20	$25 00
10 do. do. $2	20 00
10 do. black silk fringe, at $1 75	17 50
12 do. white satin, at 87½ cents	10 50
4 rich gold tassels, at $3 50	14 00
4 rich gold stars, at $1	4 00
Making the pall	8 00
	$99 00

Washington, D. C., April 5th, 1841.

The UNITED STATES, (*per James Williams,*)
1841. Bought of GEO W. PHILLIPS.

April 6th, 86 yards black silk, at 80 cents	$68 80
24 yards black crape, at 50 conts	12 00
	$80 80

WASHINGTON CITY, *April* 4, 1841.

UNITED STATES,
To WM. H. PERKINS, Dr.

8 yards fine jaconet muslin, at 75 cts.	$6 00
3 yards white ribbon, at 6½, 18¾, 1 pair fine cotton half-hose, 62½	0 81¼
1 pair white silk gloves, $1 00, ½ yd. fine Swiss muslin, 88—44	1 44
1 spool cotton, 6¼, 6½ yds fine jaconet muslin, 75, $4 87½	4 93¾
10 bats cotton, 12½, $1 25, 2 skeins silk, 8, 16 cents	1 41
24 yards white cambric, 37½ cents	9 00
23½ yards white jeans, 18¾ cents	4 41
3 spools cotton, 6¼, 18¾, 3 doz. done buttons, 6¼, 18¾	0 37½
12 skeins sewing silk, 8 cents	0 96
19 yards white crape, 75 cents	14 25
1½ dozen buttons, 6, 9½, wire, 25 cents	0 34½
62½ yards fine black cambric, 15 cents	9 37½
1 box pins	0 12½
2 pieces fine black crape, $6 87½	13 75
5 pieces black ribbon, 50 cents	2 50
	$69 69

The UNITED STATES,
To MICHAEL READER, Dr.

April 8, 1841.

To 4 days attendance at the President's house (employed by the Marshal) keeping guard on the death of Gen. Harrison, at $4 per day — $16 00

To 4 nights attendance at same, at $4 per night — 16 00

$32 00

The UNITED STATES,
To JOHN H. DRURY, Dr.

April 6, 1841. To 3 pieces superior black crape, at $6 75 — $17 25

WASHINGTON, *April* 7, 1841.

The UNITED STATES, *for the funeral of President* HARRISON,
To ROBERT CLARKE, Dr.

To 29 yards of black cambric, at 12½ cents	$3 63
2 days labor for Mr. Patterson	2 00
hack hire	50
making 2 stands to set the coffin on	2 00
opening public vault	5 00
one day's services after the funeral	3 00
	$16 13

The UNITED STATES,
To CHARLES F. BIELER, Dr.

April 4. To one piece black fine Italian crape, containing twelve yards, at 75 cents — $9 00

Ordered by Major Noland, Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Adding the whole together, it makes the sum of *three thousand* and *eighty-eight dollars* and *nine cents!* This is what it cost the country to bury Gen. Harrison! But look at the items: the coffin maker's bill, for coffins, hire of grooms, whips for grooms, livery for grooms and trappings for horses, hire of *ninety-seven hacks, &c., &c.*; amounts to upwards of *eleven hundred dollars!* The single article of gloves amounts to more than *two hundred and seventy dollars!* Then the *crape, satin, silks and velvet* bought on the occasion, seem sufficient to bedeck a whole army in the habiliments of mourning.

Now, we would ask, by what authority, and with what propriety was all this vast expenditure made? Every person was willing and desirous that ample expenditures should be made for the decent burial of the deceased President; but who ever heard before of Government buying cart-loads of "finery" to dress out a whole concourse of people to attend a funeral, and then hire carriages at *five dollars* each to haul them in! If the people desired to attend the funeral of Gen. Harrison, and were so vain as to wish, to appear splendidly dressed, in silk and kid gloves, why did they not buy for themselves?

And another thing:—what has become of all this "finery," bought at the public expense? Did those who were so very much grieved at the death of Gen. Harrison, as to become, at the public expense, *mourners* at his funeral, carry it off, and appropriate it to their own use? If so, it was a right nice little "spec," made off of Uncle Sam by way of sympathy.

But such is "Whig Economy," and "Whig Reform." Who buys black and white *silk* and *kid* Gloves for our Farmer's daughters to attend the funeral of their father, or mother, or friend.

The recent Elections.—In Alabama the Democrats have elected their Governor and a large majority of both branches of the Legislature.

Two Democrats and one Whig are elected to Congress from Illinois. No change.

The Democrats have a majority on joint ballot in the Indiana Legislature. Last year the Whigs had a majority of about forty.

The Kentucky Legislature is still Whig, though the Democrats have gained considerable ground.

Tennessee has elected a Whig Governor by about 3,000 majority—last fall their majority was near 13,000. The Legislature will benear, if not quite, a *tie* on joint ballot.

Ominous.—A new and powerful paper has just been started at Columbus, Ohio, called the "*Old School Republican.*" It goes for TYLER and denounces Clay and a National Bank—denies that the People decided in favor of a Bank at the last election. It is Edited by two *Whigs.*

Important from the Disputed Territory.—The Bangor Whig copies an article from the Woodstock (N. B. Telegraph, from which we learn that great excitement prevails in the neighborhood of the Boundary Line, in consequence of the proceedings of the American party of exploration. The Telegraph says:

"We have been informed that they are running a new line east of the *old* boundary, cutting down and leaving a space of from forty to eighty feet wide, and marking the *United States boundary line.* The angle formed by this *new* direction of the line is said to be so great, that several extensive clearing belonging to our farmers in the back settlements have been taken in and included as American property. We have heard of several farms losing from 50 to 100 acres, and one in particular, we have been informed, had been entirely included in the State of Maine, and an idea held out that those persons must become American Subjects, which has caused an unusual degree of excitement."

The Telegraph adds, that it would not be surprising if a collision should take phce. Attempts have already been made to interfere and prevent the Commissioners from proceedings, and it is probable that before they reach St. John, they will be obliged to desist. The editor is willing that they should explore any where through the province, but that they have no right to run a line of their own construction, and mark it as the Boundary of the United States.

The same paper states that Major General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K. C. B., Commander of the Forces and Staff, accompanied by Col. Bazalgatte, Q. M. G., had arrived at Woodstock, and proceeded immediately to Grand Falls.

The Delayed Nominations.—We perceive in different parts of the Union a growing impatience and curiosity on the subject of the delayed nominations, and the causes which can lead to such an extraordinary result. Congress has now been in session near three months, and nominations to important offices long before it met are not yet acted upon. This is strange and novel, and is exciting every where the strongest curiosity and desire to know the reason of it. Being Executive business, and all done with closed doors, it is, of course, impossible for us to lift the veil from this mystery; but it is very easy to tell what *Dame Rumor* says; for what she says is just as notorious on this subject as on others. Her ladyship then says that the system of *mutual dependencies* upon which the passage of the Land bill—the Bankrupt bill—the Tea Tax bill—the Bank bill, &c. &c. &c., all depend, not on their own merit, but on each other; that this extends to all principal nominations also, and that the confirmation or rejection of these entirely depend upon the *behavior* of members in relation to the system of bills brought in at this session. Upon the same principle, *lady Rumor* says, turned the postponement of the taking effect of the Bankrupt bill from November until February. By this postponement the act is put into the hands of the next session of Congress, so that if the friends of the bill fail or balk at the remaining bills, or at the nominations, then the Bankrupt act can be repealed. This is all that we can tell our friends; and from this they can see the principle upon which things are conducted at this session of Congress.—*Globe.*

A view of Tyler's appointments—Defaulters exalted—honest and brave men rejected—Demagogues in power—Patriots in exile.

Among the strange removals and appointments, strange for any administration but this, scarcely one deserves more general condemnation, than the removal of Governor Dodge, and the appointment of James Duan Doty, in his place, as Governor of Wisconsin. Gov. Dodge was an officer of the army where he had signalized himself for his bravery and skill in defending the frontiers of the very territory over which he was subsequently called to preside as Governor. When that appointment was tendered him in conformity to the wishes of the people, and the true interests of the territory, Gen. Dodge resigned his commission in the army, and entered upon the duties. These he had discharged with fidelity and to the acceptance of all parties, but when this administration came in, suddenly, without cause, and in breach of faith, as well as in violation of honor and justice, he was removed, long before his term had expired. Such has been the conduct of this administration towards a brave and faithful officer who had shed his blood and made sacrifices for the territory and country. The place was then filled by James Duan Doty, a man of infamous notoriety, charged with crime, and obnoxious to the people of all parties for his mal-conduct and bad character. We have before us the prooceedings of "a meeting of the whigs of Milwakie county," at which James Clymer presided, and E. R. Collins, formerly of this place, was Secretary. The call for this meeting is signed by sixty-five whigs of the first standing, and they state that Doty as one of their commissioners constituting a Board of public buildings, and Doty as Treasurer, received forty thousand dollars to be expended in constructing said buildings—that he was guilty of wasteful extravagance, and of embezzling the money so committed to his hands, and is a delinquent to the treasury in the sum of $7,000 and upwards—that in consequence of this embezzlement and delinquency he was on the 8th of March, 1839, removed from office—that from that time to this he has refused to pay over or account for these moneys, and it appears has never dared venture to return to the territory until he persuaded Mr. Tyler to appoint him Governor, by which means he has control over the suits which the territory has instigated against him.

They also charge "James D. Doty with bribery and corruption in the excercise of his duty as a Judge of the United States for the territory of Michigan"—and "also with being party to a fraud on the United States Treasury, in aiding and procuring the allowance of a fraudulent land claim."

The meeting also resolve that in "politics as well as in morals his principles hang loosely about him," &c. &c.

We cannot copy the proceedings of this meeting at length, and merely advert to it to show the infamous character of the appointments made by this administration. In some quarters the whigs themselves have the courage to speak the truth openly and fearlessly as in this instance when they declare

"That in view of these facts, supported by evidence so abundant and undeniable—we, Whigs of Wisconsin, do feel ourselves justified and bound by a sense of duty to ourselves, to our Whig brethren of the Union, to the administration of the national government, whose policy and measures we support, to declare and proclaim James D. Doty, the present executive, to be as a high public of our Territory, a *public defaulter* for a large sum of money, and under circumstances of the most aggravated guilt, and moral turpitude."

Such is the man selected by this administration as the Governor of one of the territories—the local Chief Magistrate of the people. For this man charged with being a "Defaulter under circumstances of the most aggravated guilt and moral turpitude"—charged with "bribery and corruption"—charged with "being party to a fraud on the U. S. Treasury," for such a man was Gen. Dodge removed in violation of the spirit of the law, and by a gross breach of the public faith, by an administration and party that has declared for years against removals. A large portion of the charges that have been made are if not of a character equally infamous, yet partaking of similar guilt and wrong. In this instance, the whigs, themselves who know the facts, have spoken like men on the subject.

Hartford Times.

American Consul in Prison.—The Philadelphia United States Gazette of yesterday says: "Captain Merriman, of the bark Iris, at this port, from Matanxas, give information that Mr. Cross, the American Consul at that port, had been incarcerated in prison by order of the Governor General of Cuba. The cause is not stated, but whatever it may be, it is a bold move, and one which cannot be passed over by our Government without notice. We are informed by a gentleman, long a resident at Matanzas, that Mr. C. was remarkable for his mild and amiable disposition, and most unlikely to give offence to the authorties of the island. A former Consul at that port (the late Mr. Shoemaker,) also met with some indignity in the early part of General Jackson's Administration, which was promptly taken in hand by him, and brought before the notice of the Spanish Government through its Minister at Washington, and resulted in a proper satisfaction rendered in the case. We take it for granted that what is necessary to be done in the present instance, will be done well and quickly."

The Veto Message.—The Democracy of the country owe their thanks to Mr. Tyler for this message. It is as full, perhaps, as, under all the circumstances, we had a right to expect from him. If threats or solicitations could have driven him from his purpose, the threats have been sufficiently fierce, and the solicitations sufficiently importunate.

We recognise the finger of Providence in raising up and placing in the Executive chair a man who has had the firmness to stand between the people and the great fraud contemplated by the conspirators who have obtained a majority in Congress.

[N. Y. Evening Post.

Mr. Clay is said to be deaf whenever Mr. Benton is addressing the Senate. The malady of Hal- is to be regretted. It has stuck to him ever since Benton "backed him out," some two or three years ago. The shock was terrific, and produced effects which will prevent Mr. Clay from ever hearing the Missouri Senator again.—*Louisville Advertis.*

The New York New Era says that the prices of teas, coffee, sugar, and salt, four necessaries of life, have advanced several per cent. since the passage of the new revene or Tariff Bill. So much for Whig relief! distribute three millions and tax the people eight, to make it up—rob Peter to pay Paul.—*Ib.*

BURNING OF THE ERIE.

The Loss.—The following is as accurate an account of the number of persons on board the steamboat Erie when burned, as can be procured. We never wish to exaggerate numbers, but we used a great deal of exertion to procure the following list, which we are confident will be found to be correct:

Swiss passengers,	130
Cabin "	50
Deck " Americans, &c.	50
Crew,	25
Musicians,	10
	265
Saved,	33
Total loss,	232

—*The Press.*

We find in the Free Circulating Advertiser, a letter from a survivor of the terrible disaster on Lake Erie, from which we take the following:

About 8 o'clock I was sitting in the saloon. Parmelee, the barkeeper, had just made me a punch, and we were playing a rubber of whist, when all at once we heard a slight explosion, a hissing sound, and a cry of fire. So many accidents have occurred, and I had so schooled myself to the thought of such an accident, that I felt comparatively cool and self-possessed. I sprung to the door, followed by Parmelee, and we were met by a mass of scorching flame. I rushed forward. He followed, but no more. Of the dozen or fifteen in the saloon at that moment, not anoter survives. In a second all that part of the boat nearest to where the flames burst out the boiler deck was in flames, and they must have perished horribly in the saloon, from which there was no escape.

On going forward I saw in a moment the whole terror of the scene. The flames burst out in immense masses, and when driven back by the wind, enveloping in one minute the whole body of the boat. Titus sprung to the wheel and headed her to the shore, and the wind now drove the flames into every part of her, and she rolled over the seas a mass of fire—for she had been lately painted and her panel work varnished, so that she caught as if dipped in spirits of turpentine.

Then the air was filled with shrieks of agony and despair. The boldest turned pale at the awful moment. I shall never forget the wail of terror that went up from the poor German emigrants, who were bundled together on the forward deck. Wives clung to their husbands, mothers frantically pressed their babes to their bosoms, lovers clung madly to each other. One venerable old man, his gray hairs streaming on the wind, stood on the bows, and stretching out his bony hands prayed to God in the language of his fatherland.

But if the scene forward was terrible, that aft was appalling, for there the flames were raging in the greatest fury. Some madly rushed into the fire. Others, with a yell like a demon, maddened with the flames, which were all around them, sprung headlong into the waves. The officers of the boat and crew were generally cool, and sprung to lower the boats, but these were every one successively swamped by those who threw themselves into them, regardless of the cexcrations of the sailors, and of every thing but their own safety.

I tried to act cooly—I kept near the captain, who seemed to take courage from despair, and whose bearing was above all praise. The boat wavering towards the shore, but the maddened flames now enveloped the wheel-house, and in a moment the machinery stopped. The last hope had left us—and a wilder shriek rose upon the air: at this moment the second engineer, the one at the time on duty, who had stood by his machinery as long as it would work, was seen climbing the gallows head, a black mass with the flames curling all around him. On either side he could not go, for it was one mass of fire. He sprung upward came to the top, one moment felt madly around him, and fell into the flames. There was no more remaining on board, for the boat now broached round and rolled upon the swelling waves a mass of fire. I seized upon a settee near me, and gave one spring, just as the flames were bursting through the deck where I stood—one moment more I should have been in the flames. One moment and I found msyelf tossed on a wave, grasping my frail support with desperate energy. At one moment I saw nothing but the yawning deep and the blackening sky—at the next, the flaming mass was before me, as the wave pitched me up; and around were my fellow passengers struggling with the waves, some supported with nothing but their strong arms—every moment grow weaker, while the wild agonizing shrieks of those who were every moment taking their last look at the upper world, and those who were still clinging to the bulwarks, but every moment dropping with every pitch of the vessel, made such a scene as nightly haunts my dreams, and can never be obliterated while memory remains.

I had been in the water but a short time, though each moment seemed an age, when I heard the voice of Captain Titus, who, the last to leave the vessel, was now in the water, calling out with a firm voice, "Courage—hold on—help is coming!" Oh, word of hope! how it cheered us in that hour of gloom. A moment after I saw the lights of a steamboat, and, in a short time, the hull of the Clinton, which, upon seeing the fire, had hastened to our assistance. Her boats were ready lowered, and, guided by the light of the vessel and the prayers for help, twenty-seven of us were saved from a watery grave. Some were terribly burned, and some in the last stage of exhaustion, but all thankful for their preservation.

Of the poor German emigrants, I do not know that one was saved. Parents and children seem to have found one common grave, and lay at the bottom of the lake, all locked together. There was but one female of the whole number saved, and among the passengers were some of superior elegance and rare beauty. The number burned and drowned cannot be less than two hundred. It may be more. Oh! never on earth may I witness such a scene of horror. It seems like a frightful dream—only too real. That pale old man haunts me. The agony of some of those beautiful girls will be impressed upon my mind forever, and I would that I could forget the horrible sight of that poor fellow ealling in the air for some escape from the flames which were raging all around him. It was all terrible! dreadful! horrible! I can find no language which will portray my feelings. Adieu.

"A week from to-day," said a preacher, "I shall preach in this house, God willing.—and three weeks from this evening, I shall preach here *at any rate.*"

Married,

In this county, on the 18th inst., by Andrew Greer, Esqr. *William Marshall*, to Miss *Margaret McCord*, daughter of John McCord.

On the same day, in Steel Creek settlement, in this county, by the Rev. Mr. Watts *Samuel H. Wilson* to Miss *Ann Marshall*, daughter of James Marshall.

Died,

On Wednesday the 4th instant of consumption supervening upon a protracted attack of billious fever, ROBERT H. MADRA, Esq., late Editor of the Florence Enquirer.

He bore his long and painful illness with a pious resignation to the will of God, whom he had faithfully served when in health, and fell peacefully asleep in the sure hope of a glorious resurrection.

Florence (Ala.) Enquirer.

Notice.

THE Committee appointed to superintend the Repairing of the Court House, are requested to convene in Charlotte, on Monday the 6th of September, by 11 Oclock, A. M., by the

CHAIRMAN.

Charlotte, August 27th, 1841.

POETRY.

WOMAN.

BY O. O. M'CLEAN.

The heart of woman, like the diamond, has
Light treasur'd in it. There a ray serene
Of Heaven's own sunshine evermore hath been,
And tho' each star of hope and joy may pass
Away in darkness from life's stormy sky,
If man but rightly keep that heart, he'll find
Sweet gleams of consolation there enshrined,
That will again illume his spirit's eye,
And thro' all time and trial, and distress,
Beam on him with a constant blessedness.

Oh! did he always love her as he should,
She never would forget him. Did he strew
Nothing but thornless flowers of kindness thro'
His "household ways," her happy spirit would
Gather from their love's honey like the bee,
And hive it in the cells of memory,
In after years to be his manna food,
When worn and faint in sorrow's solitude.

THE AMERICAN BOY.

"Father, look up, and see that flag,
How gracefully it flies;
Those pretty stripes—they seem to be
A rainbow in the skies."
It is your country's flag, my son,
And proudly drinks the light,
O'er ocean's wave—in foreign clines,
A symbol of our might.

"Father—what fearful noise is that,
Like thundering in the clouds?
Why do the people wave their hats.
And rush along in crowds?"
It is the voice of cannonry,
The glad shouts of the free,
This is the day to mem'ry dear—
'Tis Freedom's Jubilee.

"I wish that I was now a man,
I'd fire my cannon too,
And cheer as loudly as the rest—
But, father why don't you?"
I'm getting old and weak—but still
My heart is big with joy;
I've witnessed many a day like this—
Shout you alound, my boy.

"Hurrah! for Freedom's Jubilee!
God bless our native land;
And may I live to hold the sword
Of freedom in my hand!"
Well done, my boy—grow up and love
The land that gave you birth;
A home where Freedom loves to dwell,
Is paradise on earth.

MISCELLANY.

From the Spirit of the Times.

FOOLING THE DOCTOR.

Who would not be a "County Doctor?" The pleasures of an eight or ten miles ride in a stromy winters's night—such an one as Greenland would strive in vain to rival—can only be realized by actual experience. How immeasurably is that enjoyment increased, upon being told, after arriving at the end of your toilsome journey, that the "patient is only a little ailing," and by having a request made that "you will not charge any thing for the visit!" The "Country Doctor" tells a good story on this point:

It was at night in December—bitterly, cold. The Mercury sank below zero, and water thrown into the air froze before reaching the ground. The N. E. wind blew a gale, bearing with it clouds of drifting snow, and obscuring the atmosphere with a white haze, rended visible by the dim light of the moon. After hours of actual toil and suffering during the day, I was dozing in my slippers before a good hickory fire, having suffered the book which I was reading to fall from my hand. But not even the ample jambs of the old farm-house could afford protection on that tempestuous night. The wind found its way through every nook and cranny, and certain creeping sensations in the region of the back and shoulders made me sensibly aware of its effects.

The old clock shortly after striking eleven, and the family having retired, I arose, covered up the embers very carefully, muttering something about the danger of fire, and departed to my chamber. When the shock of jumping into a cold bed had a little subsided, and a universal shivering given place to a genial warmth, I took a peculiar pleasure in listening to those sounds which betokened the intensity of the cold: the cracking and snapping of furniture in the room, the cracking of trees and fences out of doors, and the blast, as it screamed in the distance, or came rushing in fitful gusts, driving the snow and particles of ice against the glass. Then I thought of the poor and friendless, and those who would be slain that night by the wintry weather; and I offered up a prayer to God for the mariners on the coast. Oppressed with weariness, I could have sunk at once into a profound sleep, but dallied pleasantly upon the verge of slumber, forgetting all things else in a delightful sense of personal rest and security.

Perhaps I had remained half an hour in this state, when I was startled by the scraping of a man's footsteps upon the porch below, followed immediately by three distinct raps at the door. I could scarcely believe my senses. "It is impossible," said I, "that any one could have the cruelty to want the doctor to-night," and I drew in my head and lay still in perfect desperation. But an angry and petulent knocking succeeding without intermission, reminded me that though I might be very warm, the messenger without was very cold, and I sprang out of bed forthwith. I looked out of the casement, and saw a man standing on the porch below, stamping his feet, and slapping his arms against his sides.

"What do you want?" said I, in a tone as cold and severe as the night air.

"Doctor, I want you to come right off to Warner's, to Rockaway South. He's very sick—he's *dan*-gerous.

"How far is it?"

"Eight miles."

"How have you come?"

"On horseback."

"You should have come after me in a carriage. How do you expect me to travel that distance on such a night?"

Here I drew in my night-cap, unable to endure the cutting blast, and requested the messenger to wait until I came down. I was not without hope that after inquiring the symptoms of the sick man, I should be able to despatch some remedies which would afford him relief. Inspired by this hope, I hurried down stairs, let the man into the kitchen, raked up the coals and began to interrogate him forthwith. But he could not give the least information. He was only the bearer of a peremptory message for the doctor to come "right off." This, then, settled the whole matter, and made the path of duty plain. I had a grand enterprize before me, and felt the calmness and resolution of a martyr sacrificed by the compact which he has made with the public, to the common good. I dismissed the messenger, and told him that I would follow him presently. Then seizing a lamp, and treading on a cat's tail in my haste to be gone, I went directly to the cock-loft where Flummery slept. The little old man lay no his back, with his mouth open, snoring heavily, and it was not without remorse that I shook him by the head and shoulders. Perhaps he was dreaming of some heavenly kitchen, where all should be peace and quietness, and the voice of scolding and complaint should never come.

"Flummery," said I, "I want my horse and sulkey."

He started, and brought his slumbers to a termination by an abrupt snort; then sitting up, he tore a cotton handkerchief from his head, and rubbing his eyes appeared to understand exactly the state of the case. "Yes, master," replied he; and with a laudable willingness and submission, he arose. On my way down stairs Mrs. Quaintley put her night-cap out of the door, and addressed me:

"Doctor, you havn't surely to go out such a night as *this*, have you."

"Yes, madam, eight miles in the direction of Rockaway."

"Tut, tut, tut? Too bad! Won't to-morrow do?"

"Surely not: in the case of life and death."

"Doctor," said she, with an air of mystery, "who is it? What's the matter?"

"Ah indeed, madam, I know not what the matter is. A Mr. Warner lies very ill."

"Well, well, you must make yourself as comfortable as you kin. Doctor, tell Flum to put Turk in the sulkey. He's a wonderful warm critter to have next your feet. You'll find your red tippet hangin' over a cheer by the kitchen fire-place; I'm afeared you trod on the cat as you come up, didn't you? Goodness gracious me! how cold it is!—How the wind blows!"

Having admonished Mrs. Quaintly not to stand talking in the cold, I hurried into my office, prepared a few medicines, enveloped myself in coats, overcoats, cloaks, tippets, and seizing a buffalo robe, went to the stable to assist Flummery. My poor old horse had just got upon his legs, and as he did so, he shook himself, and fetched a deep and heartfelt groan. "It is a cruel business on all hands, Flummery," said I, "but especially so for Codger,"

"Yes, master, pretty hard for Codger, and for you too, master."

In a few moments I was ready, and drove out of the gate at a snail's pace, having Turk with me. This was a young bull-dog that I thought a good deal of. I liked the idea of having some living thing near me on that dreary night, and the warmth imparted to the feet was not a secondary consideration. It was impossible to see beyond a few yards, owing to the drifting snow and sleet. Oh! how the wind raved, and howled, and swept through the top of my sulkey, as if they would have actually carried it away; and several times my horse was brought to a stand, unable to oppose their violence, and bent his head to the earth, until they should have passed by. He had carried me about half the journey, having been upon the road an hour or more, when he suddenly stopped, not by the force of the winds, but of his own accord; and notwithstanding my earnest entreaty, resolutely refused to advance another step. The place was a cold bleak meadow far from human habitation, and the only alternative appeared to be, to advance or perish on the road. I jerked the reins and applied the whip, but when every endeavor to urge him on proved fruitless, I sat still in silent despair, and looked at the cold moon, struggling through the heavy drifting clouds, and spoke to the dog who lay whining and whimpering at my feet.

At last summoning up energy, "This will never do," said I, and I sprung out. I examined the harness in every part by the light of a lantern which I had with me. It was all right. I then seized the horse by the head, but he drew back with a spirit and determination which I had never seen him manifest before. Happening to cast my eye downward, I saw the tide coursing at my very feet, bearing on its bosom large cakes of ice, which were carried along by force of the current. The bridge had been carried away by the late freshet, and I remembered that the messenger had advised me to take a different road. Thanking a kind Providence for having preserved me from destruction, I retraced my steps a mile to where another road branched off; and here I seriously debated the propriety of prosecuting the journey any farther; but a sense of duty urged me on, to contend against all obstacles. I was so far fortunate, however, as to meet nothing serious until reaching a turnpike gate, which being thrown wide open, I passed through, never stopping to pay the toll. But the pikeman had heard the rattling of wheels, and rushed out bare-footed, and clad only in a long shirt.

"Hallo!" shouted he, in an eager voice.

I halted abruptly, and counted out the three pence into his trembling hand.

"Bom'nable cold night!" said he, holding up the pennies close to his eyes and turning them over in the dim light of the moon.

"Yes," replied I, laughing in spite of myself, at the ridiculous figure which he cut. My little Turk appeared affected in like manner, and without giving any intimation of what he was about to do, sprang from the sulkey and seized the pikeman's garments. I verily thought he would have pulled it off his back. The man hopped about in his bare feet, frightened out of his seven senses, and raised a great alarm, which brought his wife out also; and at the instant the dog returning to his place under the buffalo skin. I inflicted on Codger a terrible thwack, and departed. Onward, onward we went, at the rate of four miles an hour, but were now happily approaching the journey's end, for I heard the booming of the Atlantic waves, as their deep bass mingled with the wintry winds. "Bravo!" exclaimed I, speaking to Turk and to Codger, on arriving at the place of destination, and seeing a a light in the window of the house; here we are at last, in spite of all obstacles; and for myself, I may be the means of saving a fellow-being's life.

Buoyed up by this hope, I pulled the latch of the kitchen door and went in. Thoroughly chilled, my first object was to get warm; and notwithstanding every precaution, in a few minutes my fingers burned, and tingled, and pained me to such a degree that I could have wept, as I have often done when a child, on the same account. A negro was hanging over the fire, half stupified by the heat, who answered my inquiries as well as he could, rubbing his eyes open with his fists. Presently a woman came down with a dim light in her hand, but made no more of me than if I had come only a hundred yards. She said the patient had been "kind o' ailing" for a week or more, and "din'n't seem to have any relish for his wittles;" whereas he generally had a wonderful appetite to eat. But this evening he was "stomach sick," and thought that he required doctorin'. Just at present he was in a sound and pleasant sleep, and perhaps it wouldn't be best to disturb him. "You can look at him, doctor," said she, "if you reckon it will do any good; but I s'pose you won't charge nothin' if yon don't do nothin'."

It is hard to tell whether I was more hurt or indignant at this reception, and I replied with as much spirit and severity as it was proper to use in speaking to a woman. I however insisted on looking at the man. If he were ill, he would certainly require assistance; if he were not, nothing would requite me for having come to Rockaway that night.

Love and Gooseberries—A Sentimental Story.—We had a cousin—heigho!—she the "anxious mother" of half-a-dozen little cousins, now—well, she was in form and feature as far above the concentrated charms of all the novels that ever were or will be written, as Amanda Malvina Fitz Allen was superior to Mr. Jerre Sneaks. Her voice, it was like the wild warblings of an Æolian harp as it lulls the zephyrs to their slumbers—her eyes, look not upon the stars, you can't match them there, and the cunning little gypsey had such a way of half closing the brilliant orbs, veiling their dangerous beams, and then, with a sudden start, flashing their death-dealing rays upon you, that your very heart instantly felt the process of combustion—her brow, shaded with her auburn hair, was like a hand's breadth of white cloud mid the rich lustre of the southern sunset—her hands were fitted for nothing but to sweep the harp's mellow chords, and to be kissed by a lover—and her feet—oh! how we adore a pretty foot!—her feet—Titania, Queen of the Fairies, would have given her most beautiful nut shell chariot, just to have been that perfect *feature*, we must call it.

Well, we were in a dreadful condition about that cousin—sometimes we'd call her "cousin," it was delightful to claim relationship with such a perfect creature—and then we could'nt call her cousin, for we laid a sort of trap, that if she asked, as we hoped she would, why we used not that cousinly title—we had a very pretty speech made up to intimate that we desired, when manhood came, to call her by a dearer name. But the provoking little mink never seemed to notice, whether we *cousined* her or not.

She was older than we—and her name was Elegantina.

One day walking in the garden with the fair one, we determined to divulge the yet unspoken tale of effection which surcharged the heart. We were in a beautilul walk, fringed with gooseberry bushes, when after the most approved fashion of romance, sinking gracefully upon one knee, in burning words we poured forth the story of our eternal love.

Elegantina calmly listened—we thought we perceived a kind tear dimming her radiant eye—we arose, and stretching out our arms, of course, thinking that she would sink upon them and murmur the gentle confession of reciprocated attachment.—Reader—she did no such thing.

She serenely turned and pulled a handfull of *green* gooseberries, and gravely asked,

"Cousin John, what are these?"

"Gooseberries, my darling Elegantina!" answered cousin John.

"Eat them," she replied, "*goose*-berries *must* be good *for your complaint!*"

* * * * * * *

Reader, "Cousin John" *made tracks.*

Natchez Courier.

MIRABEAU'S EULOGY ON FRANKLIN.

On the morning after the intelligence of Franklin's death reached Paris, when the Assembly was convened, Mirabeau rose and spoke as follows:

"Franklin is dead! The genius that freed America, and poured a flood of light over Europe has returned to the bosom of that Divinity. The sage whom two worlds claim as their own, the man for whom the history of science and the history of empires contend with each other, held, without doubt a high rank in the human race. Too long have political cabinets taken formal note of the death of those who were great only in the funeral panegyrics.—Too long has the etiquette of courts prescribed hypocritical mourning! Nations should wear mourning only for their benefactors. The representatives of nations should recommend to their homage none but the heroes of humanity. The Congress has ordained throughout the United States a mourning of one month for the death of Franklin; and at this moment, America is paying this tribute of veneration and gratitude to one of the fathers of her Constitution. Antiquty would have raised altars to this mighty genius, who, to the advantage of mankind, compassing in his mind the heavens and the earth, was able to restrain alike thunderbolts and tyrants. Europe, enlightened and free, owes at least a token of rememberance and regret to one of the greatest men who havs ever been engaged in the service of philosophy and liberty. I propose that it be decreed that the National Assembly, during three days wear mourning for Benjaming Franklin."

There have not been many French orators who could have thrown out such sentiments as these with such concentrated energy of expression.

Exportation of Women to Virginia in the year 1620.—"The enterprising colonist," says Holmes, "being generally destitute of families, Sir Edward Sandys, the treasurer, proposed to the Virginia co., to send over wives for the planters. The proposal was applauded, and 90 girls, 'young and uncorrupt,' were sent over in the ships that arrived that year, and the year following sixty more, handsome and well recommended to the company for virtuous education and demeanor. The price of a wife, at the first was one hundred pounds of tobacco; but as the numbers became scarce, the price was increased to one hundred and fifty pounds, the value of which in money, was three shillings per pound. This debt for wives, it was ordered, should have the precedency of all other debts, and be first recoverable." Another writer says, that it would have done a man's heart good to see the gallant young Virginians hastening to the water side, when a ship arrived from London, each carrying a bundle of the best tobacco under his arm, and each taking back with him a beautiful and virtuous young wife.

An honest Hibernian being observed with a piece of bread in each hand, one of which was smaller than the other, and from which he alternatly cut a bit, was asked the meaning of such an unnecessary proceeding. "Faith," said he, "I've heard so much of the power of imagination, that I am trying to believe this little bit to be mate, while the large piece remains as bread, but for the soul of me, I cannot bring my mind to distinguish the difference."

Why will Water Mills grind more in the night than in the day-time?—It is known to every miller, says a modern writer who argues philosophically, that the velocity of water wheels is increased at the approach of night, without the volume of water or aperture through which it passes being enlarged. The solution of this well known and singular fact is found in two distinct causes. Water wheels generally are impelled by the spicific gravity of water. The specific gravity of water in some measure depends on its temperature; for instance, say water at 60 degs. weighs 61 pounds per cubic foot, while at 50 degs. it weighs 62 pounds. Supposing the temperature of water during the day to be 60 degs. and 40 degs. at night, it folllows that the specific gravity of water used at night, is 1-62 greater than the water used during the day, consequently the power impelling water wheels, is 9-62 greater at night than day, *the aperture through which the water issues being the same.* The volume of water expended in a given time is the same at night as in day, but the weight of water consumed is greater at night than in day, caused by the great density of water at night.

The second cause producing this singular fact alluded to is, that at the approach of night the vapours suspended in the upper regions of the atmosphere during the day, descend and rest on the surface of water in the forebays of mills, and aid by their weight and density in forcing an increased quantity of water through the aperture. The difference of the specific gravity between cold atmosphere charged with vapour and air, heated by the noonday sun, is the pressure added at night to water in forebays of mills.

An exchange paper says, "we laid before our readers last week a NASTY sketch of the proceedings of Congress." The editor undoubtedly meant to say HASTY sketch, but his types evidently knew the propriety of names better than he did.

Excellent.—A Tennesse paper tells us of a chap at Holly Springs, who was so astonished at seeing a lady bringing music from her piano, that after listening for a minute or two, he withdrew his head and halloed after his companion, "I say Jim! —Just come back here. Darnation sieze me, if here aint a woman pullin' music out of a chest!"

A Candid Admission.—"I am not an Irishman myself," said a stump orator recently, while haranguing a political meeting in the West, where the majority of hearers were Irishmen—"I am not an Irishman myself, I say, but I can safely assert that my ancestors on both the paternal and maternal side were extremely partial to the Irish character. Indeed, I can go so far as to say that *I had an aunt who was extremely fond of Irish potatoes.*"—(Cheers.)

The Ladies forever.—It is within the knowledge of many now on the stage of action, (says the N. Y. Evening Star) that a few cotton seeds, which the curiosity of a lady first nurtured, now influences the commerce of nations, and supplies America with a staple unequalled on the globe—the ladies whenever charged with the undue curiosity of their sex, should mention this fact to their *ungallant* slanderers.

Native Dignity.—A coach passing along had nearly run over some servant girl, when the coachman called out—

"Take care, Sally."

The girl however, without attempting to escape the danger, looked up into the coahman's face with an air of offended pride, and exclaimed—

"It isn't Sally, or any such common stuff, its Amelia Ann."

"Whose brush are you cleaning your teeth with, Bill?" asked a 'queer one' of a lad in a store the other day. "It's yours, I expect." said the boy, rather sheepishly, "but I shan't hurt it." "Well and be sure you put it back where you got it, for I cleaned my toe-nails with it yesterday, and I want to keep it for that purpose hereafter.

Jim Crow's Last.—On the contemplated expediton from England to rescue McLeod, Rice has the following;—

"Dey talk ob sending ten line ob battle ships,
Which I rather 'pect they'll do,
But dey better send ten more ob 'em
To fetch dem coffiins too!"

Agreeable.—To marry a love sick girl to save her from madness or suicide, and be driven every day from the house by the fury of her tongue.

The N. Y. Trumpet expresses an opinion that this glorious world is one great hell of cut-throats and sharpers.

The schoolmaster.—The following note was recently received by a bookseller in Texas, from a young candidate for pedagogue honors and trials in the country:

"Sur pleese cend mee tuh puntchis of quills and a harff a choir uf paipor, as i'm a gohin to kepe a schule in our naibburhude, and i shall bee verrie mutch in warnt of them; i shal cend tu yu next weak sum chickings, and a fu parsnups, and the like off that, and yu may keap an ackonnt of every thing, and i will set! with yu when i ce you.

p. s. i may warnt sum gheoggraphyz and sum spellin buks."

It is supposed that when Shakespeare said, "If 'twere done, then 'twere well it were done quickly" —he was giving directions for cooking a beef steak.

Keeping Ice.—The following receipt for keeping ice, is from the Kentucky Farmer:

We take at sun-rise, from the ice-house, as much ice as will probably be wanted through the day, and cover it up in some saw dust, placed in a barrel which sits in the dairy house. At night the size of any given lump is scarce perceptibly diminished. Away with your half ton of lumber, charcoal and zinc with which you are humbugged under the name of "refrigerator,"

Notice.

WE hereby notify the public, that the property now on the premises where Isaac Weathers lives, to wit: the Land and Negroes, and household furniture, belongs to the undersigned as Trustees of the said Isaac, made by the will of Benjamin Weathers, dec'd., and if any person trades with, or receives the said property from the said Isaac, they will do so at their peril.

JOHN T. WEATHERS, } Trustees.
S. H. ELLIOTT, }
Charlotte, Aug. 10, 1841. 23...3w

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...F

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Bruch Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

JOHN H. WHEELER

HAS resumed the practice of LAW. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by the Hon. Green W. Caldwell, and more recently by Dr. P. C. Caldwell, on the main street, near Major Smith's Hotel.

Charlotte, Aug. 19, 1841. 25...4

New Goods.

THE Subscriber having just returned from the North, offers for sale, (unusually low for cash,) the most extensive and beautiful assortment of

Jewellery and Fancy Articles

Ever brought to this market. His stock comprises every article usually kept in similar establishments. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. S. P. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Aug. 10, 1841. 23...3

Notice.

THE ill health of Wm. Alexander rendering him unable to attend to closing the business of the late firm of Alexander & Brothers, the subscriber will remain in Charlotte from this date for that purpose. All persons having open accounts with the firm must come forward and close them either by cash or note between this and the ensuing Superior Court, if they wish to save cost. The subscriber may at all times be found at his office, two doors south of Mr. Carson's store.

ADAM ALEXANDER.

Aug. 10, 1841. 23...F

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may recieve from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly-paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstaces, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of *each* than there will be weeks in the sesson. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a vauable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

TERMS.

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe	. . . .	$1
" 6 copies	do	5
" 12 do	do	10
" 25 do	do	20

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix 50 cents.		
" 6 copies of either	. . . .	$2 50
" 12 do	do	5 00
" 25 do	do	10 00

And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be recieved by us at par.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks,

Just printed, and for sale at the Jeffersonian Office.